### WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION International Bureau



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISH	IED U	JNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)
(51) International Patent Classification 6:		(11) International Publication Number: WO 99/16315
A01N 45/00, A01K 97/04 // (A01N 45/00, 43:38, 37:10, 37:06, 37:02, 33:04)	<b>A1</b>	(43) International Publication Date: 8 April 1999 (08.04.99)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB9	98/ <b>02</b> 94	(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD,
(22) International Filing Date: 30 September 1998 (3	0.09.9	
(30) Priority Data: 9720814.4 1 October 1997 (01.10.97)	G	SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR,
(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): KI	OTEC	

- Applicant (for all aesignatea states except Us): KIUIECH LIMITED [GB/GB]; 22 Melton Street, London NW1 2BW (GB).
- (72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): DODD, George, Henry [IE/GB]; Tigh-Na-Fois, Mellon Charles Aultbea IU22 2JE
- (74) Agent: MURGITROYD & COMPANY; 373 Scotland Street, Glasgow G5 8QA (GB).

# BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

**Published** With international search report.

> Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

### (54) Title: PHEROMONE COMPOSITION

### (57) Abstract

(GB).

The invention provides compositions formulated to attract fish, comprising at least one human female pheromone such as trimethylamine, pyrroline and salts thereof, steroids of the androstene family such as 5-alpha-androst-16-en-3- $\alpha$ -ol, heterocyclic compounds such as indole and skatole and alkanoic acid compounds such as 4-methyloctanoic acid. Compositions can be formulated as liquids for direct application to bait, hooks or flies. Plastic bait can be manufactured including the composition. The composition can be used to attract fish by fishermen and anglers or to guide fish into paths to enable them to cross dams.

# FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	
AU	Australia .	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Senegal
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	32 TD	Swaziland Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Togo
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav	TM	Tajikistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	******	Republic of Macedonia	TR	Turkmenistan
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	ML	Mali	TT	Turkey
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MN	Mongolia	UA	Trinidad and Tobago
BR	Brazil	1L	Israel	MR	Mauritania		Ukraine
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	MX	Mexico	US	United States of Americ
CIF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	КP	Democratic People's	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CM	Cameroon		Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CN	China	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	KZ	Kazakstan	RO	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
)K	Denmark	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
E <b>E</b>	Estonia	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		

1	PHEROMONE COMPOSITION
2	
3	The invention relates to compositions formulated to
4	attract fish, in order to capture them. More
5	particularly the composition may be used in a liquid
6	form to be applied onto or into bait, lures or flies
7	which are used by anglers and commercial fishermen
8	alike.
9	·
0	Angling and fishing are sports which attract a large
1	number of people. A wide range of bait, lures and
2	flies are marketed at these persons in order to provide
3	them with more success in catching fish.
4	
5	Some organic compounds are known to be active in the
6	feeding response of some species by enhancing feeding
7	or attracting fish to a general area. They are known
.8	to occur at low concentration levels in crustacea and
.9	also in a range of decomposing animals. Such compound
0	are small organic odorants.
1	
2	It has been reported that women have a greater success
23	rate in catching salmon than male anglers (see Salmon
4	and women, W. Paterson & P. Behan, published by H, F &
25	G Witherby Ltd 1990).

2

It is an object of the invention to provide a 1 composition showing enhanced attracting effects on 2 fish. 3 4 It is another object of the invention to provide a 5 method to attract fish by using the composition of the 6 invention. 7 8 It is a further object of the invention to provide the 9 composition of the invention to be applied to bait 10 (live or dead), lures or flies (dry or wet) used in the 11 practise of angling or commercial fishing. 12 13 It has surprisingly been found that compositions 14 containing at least one human female pheromone presents 15 an unexpectedly good attractive effect on fish, and 16 particularly on salmon. Such compositions may be 17 applied on any kind of bait used by anglers and 18 19 fishermen. 20 Herein the term "pheromone" is taken to include amines 21 such as trimethylamine and pyrroline, and salts 22 thereof, steroids of the androstene family such as 5-23 alpha-androst-16-en-3- $\alpha$ -ol, heterocyclic compounds 24 including nitrogen and/or sulphur such as indole and 25 skatole and alkanoic acid compounds such as 4-26 methyloctanoic acid. 27 28 The objects of the invention are achieved with a fish 29 attracting composition comprising at least one human 30 female pheromone, or a synthetic nature-similar version 31 of the latter. 32 33 In one embodiment the invention provides at least one 34 female human pheromone together with an acceptable 35 36 carrier.

3 Alternatively the composition can comprise a synthetic 1 female pheromone with a carrier. Preferably the 2 carrier solubilises the compound. 3 4 Preferred carriers include aliphatic alcohols such as 5 ethanol, monoethylene glycol and propylene glycol. 6 7 It is preferred that the pheromone used in the 8 composition of the invention be at least trimethylamine 9 or one volatile steroid of the androstene family 10 together with at least one compound chosen from a 11 complex array of alkanoic acids, including those having 12 a carbon atom number ranging from C4 to C5 and 13 especially substituted acids having a carbon atom 14 number ranging from C8 to C10. 15 16 A particularly preferred composition comprises at least 17 one salt of trimethylamine (typically the 18 hydrochloride) and 5-alpha-androst-16-en-3- $\alpha$ -ol. 19 20 A preferred composition according to the invention may 21 comprise in association with nature-similar versions of 22 human female pheromones, a suite of other potent aroma 23 chemicals (referred to herein as Key Impact Odorants 24 [KIOs]) which occur in both fresh and decomposing 25 animal tisue. 26 27 These other KIOs can be special amines and associated 28 heterocyclic compounds including nitrogen and sulphur 29 such as indole and skatole. It is also preferred that 30 the odorant compounds be provided with concentrations 31 of several order of magnitude higher than the ones 32 which are found in conventional bait. 33

34

The composition of the invention can be used in various 35 36 embodiments.

PCT/GB98/02941 WO 99/16315

4

In one embodiment the composition is a liquid which 1 bait, lure, fly, ground bait and/or hooks can be dipped 2 into or the liquid can be poured onto the bait, lure, 3 fly, ground bait and/or hooks. 4 5 The composition of the invention may also be formulated 6 as a spray to allow easy manipulation by the users and 7 could either be hand pumped or gas driven. 8 9 In a preferred embodiment the composition is formulated 10 to be injected into bait. 11 12 Alternatively the composition can be incorporated into 13 plastic bait. 14 15 To attract fish one may apply the composition of the 16 invention on a bait or a suitable support and provide 17 it in area where fish are used to be found. 18 19 The composition may also be applied directly onto bare 20 hooks. 21 22 The composition of the invention can be formulated for 23 a wide range of applications including combining with 24 floatant, spraying flies, combining with greasing or 25 degreasing agents to enable bait to float or sink as 26 27 required. 28 The formulation can also be combined with ground bait 29 and dried for storage purposes. 30 31 Formulations of the present invention are surprisingly 32 effective in aqueous solution. Whereas a preferred 33 carrier is ethanol and a basic formulation can include 34 a salt of trimethylamine in ethanol, in use the 35 formulation produces trimethylamine on contact with 36

5

In fishing, the formulation will be vastly 1 diluted in water and therefore it is most surprising that use of the formulation can effectively enhance 3 fishing. 4 5 The pheromones which may be advantageously used in a 6 composition according to the invention include the 7 following: 8 Trimethylamine (TMA) (as derived from a salt of 10 trimethylamine such as the hydrochloride) is an 11 exceptionally interesting KIO pheromone. It occurs on 12 human skin and is especially important for females. 13 is the characteristic odour of a menstruating female. 14 The odour profile is distinctive and is not shared by 15 closely related amines such as, for example, 16 dimethylamine. The aroma is that of fresh shell fish 17 at the threshold level. In fact it is thought that 18 most of the charm of oyster, scallops and the like 19 The aroma changes with increasing comes from TMA. 20 concentration and becomes increasingly unpleasant. 21 a high level TMA will be perceived as an off-odour in shell fish and the like, and as a sign of lack of 23 hygiene in a human subject. 24 25 The threshold concentration for humans is about 1ppb (1 26 part in 109) - this is low by olfactory standards. 27 There is, in fact, great individual variability and the 28 concentration varies around the mean figure by about 3 29 orders of magnitude. This gives rise to great 30 variability; for example, a crustacean may appear 31 delightful to a person of high threshold but may be 32 abhorrent to a person of low threshold (skin 33 sensitivity). See in that matter "Ageing and the Sense 34 of Smell" C, Van Toller, GH Dodd & A Billing, Charles T 35 Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois, USA, 1985. 36

Another interesting pheromone to be used in the fish-attracting composition is 1-Pyrroline. This is a rare and little studied human pheromone. It is unstable and therefore very difficult to study. It is formed by oxidation of precursor molecules such as 1,4-These amines diaminobutane and 1,4-diaminopentane. occur in a variety of human tissues, and can be formed from appropriate amino acids. 

In order to overcome the instability problem when 1Pyrroline is to be used in a fish-attracting
composition of the invention, the parent amines (i.e.
the above mentioned precursors) are incorporated at a
high level in the composition. They will slowly
oxidize and release the unstable active odorant.

These parent amines are also called respectively, putrescine and cadaverine, for obvious olfactory reasons and occurred in decomposing animal tissue. The human threshold is in the ppb range.

A further preferred pheromone is the 5-alpha-androst-16-en-3-α-ol. This pheromone is a well-known pheromone which is found in both males and females but is thought to be more important for women (in contrast to the related steroid pheromone, alpha-androstenone). The threshold for human is in the low ppb range. The odour is usually described as musky.

A still further preferred pheromone is 4-Methyloctanoic acid which is characteristic of the scalp odour and may be found in gamey meat. The threshold is unusually low for a fatty acid and is in the region of ppb. It is has been reported that women are much more sensitive to this odorant than men.

1	A particular co	mposition according	to the inv	ention has
2	been tested in	fishing experiments	on the Riv	er Ness,
3		the Highlands, and		
4	variety of Lock	s. Positive results	s have been	obtained.
5				
6	The composition	of this particular	non-limiti	.ng
7	composition is	the following:		
8	•	-		
9	Component No	Name	Amount Req	_
10			1000 litre	
11	-		solvent (e	thanol)
12				
13	1	Trimethylamine	-	7kg
14		hydrochloride		·
15	2	1,4 diaminobutane		0.7kg
16	3	1,4 diaminopentane		0.1kg
17	4	indole		50 grm
18	5	skatole		40 grm
19	6	isovaleric acid		40 grm
20	7	4-methyloctanoic ac	id	10 grm
21	8	4-methylnonanoic ac	id	5 grm
22	9	phenylacetic acid		20 grm
23	10	2-methyl-E-butenoic	acid	5 grm
24	11	4-methylpentanoic a	cid	10 grm
25	12	2-methyl-2-pentenoi	c acid	10 grm
26	13	5-alpha-androst-16-	$en-3-\alpha-ol$	60 mg-6g
27				
28	A more general	preferred compositi	on comprise	es
29				
30	Component No	Name	Amount Rec	quired for
31			1000 litro	es of
32		•	solvent	
33				
34	1	KIO Pheromone		0.05-50kg
35	<b>2</b> ·	Alkanoic acid		5g-1.5kg
36	3	Amines		0.1kg-8kg

Even if a special emphasis has been given on the

utility of the composition in order to ease fishing it

is understood that the composition to attract fish as

above described may be used for other purposes. For

example it may be used to attract salmon into special

paths provided in order to help them to cross dams,

waterfalls or other obstructions.

## Experimental Study

An initial study was carried out to establish a relationship between the use of female pheremones at a chosen concentration and the increase in the catch of salmon, either by fish size or numbers caught using the conventional rod and line method with a selected range of hand tied salmon flies.

Three specialist salmon fly fishermen were chosen who regularly fished prime salmon rivers, have extensive combined specialist knowledge gained from 20 years of fly fishing, fish a regular pattern over the entire season, have experience of observing changes and variations in fish runs and catch methods and were willing to comply with strict rules with regard to reporting procedures.

Rivers chosen for the study covered the entire salmon cycle, i.e Spring-Summer and Autumn salmon runs, January-September 1997.

31 Results

Some interesting findings came to light at the season end:

9

Of the three subjects chosen, all had a significant 1 change in their catch pattern, (1) 43 salmon caught (2) 2 75 salmon caught (3) 15 salmon caught. 3 .4 Subjects (1) and (2) fly fished the middle/upper 5 reaches of a major salmon river. The river is world 6 famous for the range of salmon fishing available. 7 Spring salmon run (10-251bs) is moderate. Large runs 8 of Summer grilse (3-8 lbs) and a good run of Autumn 9 salmon (10-30 lbs). 10 11 Subject (3) fly fished a major East Coast spring salmon 12 fishery (10-30 lbs) This river has small runs of summer 13 salmon owing to licensed commercial fishing in estuary 14 waters. 15 16 In all cases the reports returned were similar with 17 more consistent catches particulary when fish were in 18 holding pools (when water levels receded after floods). 19 20 Catch summary (Salmon caught) 21 22 1997 1996 Subject 23 75 37 24 (1) 43 18 25 (2) 15 26 (3) 27 No exceptional fish size was reported over that of the 28 29 1996 season. 30 Water levels for 1997 were consistently high by 31

comparison to 1996 resulting in concentration of 32

several salmon runs in holding pools throughout the 33

entire river system. 34

35

Current information on official commercial salmon catch 36

10

ventures for 1997 would indicate a 20% reduction on the 1 1996 season. 2 3 Water temperatures were slightly higher than previous 4 5 years. 6 Most salmon for this study were caught on an imitation 7 shrimp fly dressing of various sizes. 8 9 All subjects chosen for this study were male with 10 average age of 45 years. 11 12 All subjects chosen tie their own flies, however, 13 similar selected shrimp/prawn flies were distributed to 14 all. 15 16 Salmon flies used were purchased from local fishing 17 tackle shops. 18 19 The final results of this initial trial study would 20 indicate some relationship between the choice of fly 21 with sample female pheromone and the traditional fly 22 fishing method. 23 24 One fisherman has fished for Sea Bass (commonly known 25 as Salmon Bass) off the east coast for many years, with 26 varying success. This specialist fishing activity 27 fished off chosen rocky points in July/August would 28 normally yield 1-2 fish per outing. This year, using 29 identical fishing lures, substantially improved bass 30 catches were recorded with better than average sizes 31 using the female pheromone formulation described 32 herein. Other specialist bass anglers fishing the same 33 waters did not use the formulation and did not return 34 above average catches. 35

1	CLAI	MS
2		
3	1.	A fish attracting composition comprising at least
4	,	one human female pheromone, or a synthetic nature-
· 5		similar version thereof.
6		
7	2.	A composition as claimed in claim 1 comprising a
8		human female pheromone or a synthetic nature-
9	•	similar version thereof together with an
10		acceptable carrier.
11		
12	3.	A composition as claimed in any of the previous
13		claims wherein the carrier is an aliphatic alcohol
14		or propylene glycol.
15		
16	4.	A composition as claimed in any of the previous
17		claims wherein the pheromone is at least one
18		volatile steroid of the androstene family together
19		with at least one compound chosen from a complex
20		array of alkanoic acids.
21		
22	· 5.	A composition as claimed in any of the previous
23		claims wherein the composition comprises
24		trimethylamine hydrochloride and 5- alpha-androst-
25		$16-en-3-\alpha-ol$ .
26		
27	6.	A composition as claimed in any of the preceding
28		claims wherein the composition is a liquid.
29		
30	7.	A composition as claimed in any of the preceding
31		claims which is formulated for injection into
32		bait.
33		
34	8.	A composition as claimed in any of claims 1-6
35		which is formulated as a spray.

1 2	9.	Plastic bait including the composition as claimed in any of claims $1-6$ .
3 4 5	10.	Dried ground bait including a composition as claimed in any of claims 1-5.
6		
7		
8 9		
.0		
1	/u/mur/s	specs 20/p20686-





Internat · 1 Application No PCT/GB 98/02941

A. CLASSIF IPC 6	FICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER A01N45/00 A01K97/04 //(A01N4 33:04)	5/00,43:38,37:10,37:06,	37:02,
According to	International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification	ation and IPC	
B. FIELDS	SEARCHED		
	cumentation searched (classification system followed by classification AO1N A23K AO1K	on symbols)	-
Documentat	tion searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that s	uch documents are included in the fields sea	arched
Electronic da	ata base consulted during the international search (name of data base	se and, where practical, search terms used)	
C. DOCUM	ENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the rel	evant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	FR 2 561 871 A (GROUPE ETU REALIS NAVALES) 4 October 1985 see page 1, line 12 - page 4, line see page 4, line 38 - page 5, line see page 6, line 20 - line 30 see page 7, line 2 - line 11 see page 7, line 24 - line 38 see page 9, line 17 - page 10, line 18	ne 28 ne 6	1,2
A X	WO 83 00417 A (NORDTEND AS) 17 February 1983 see page 3, paragraph 2 - page 6 paragraph 1 see page 8, last line - page 10, 3; claims 7,9; examples 5E,,6M		4,5 1-3,6-10
		<b>-/</b>	
X Furt	ther documents are listed in the continuation of box C.	X Patent family members are listed	in annex.
"A" docum consider "E" earlier filing		"T" later document published after the integer or priority date and not in conflict with cited to understand the principle or the invention  "X" document of particular relevance; the cannot be considered novel or cannot	the application but eory underlying the claimed invention to be considered to
which citation "O" document other "P" document of the current of t	nent which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or is cited to establish the publication date of another on or other special reason (as specified) nent referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or means nent published prior to the international filing date but	"Y" document of particular relevance; the cannot be considered to involve an indocument is combined with one or ments, such combination being obvious in the art.	claimed invention eventive step when the ore other such docu- ous to a person skilled
later	than the priority date claimed	"&" document member of the same patent	
	2 February 1999	Date of mailing of the international se $11/02/1999$	aran report
ļ	I mailing address of the ISA  European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2	Authorized officer	
	NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl. Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Muellners, W	







Interna: .I Application No PCT/GB 98/02941

		101/40 90/02541
C.(Continua Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0 219 416 A (NAVALES RECH GRP) 22 April 1987 see page 2, line 3 - line 60 see page 4, line 18 - line 59 see claims 22,23,32-34; examples 5,6,10,16,19	1,2,6,7,9,10
X	FR 582 224 A (M. MJ. OLIVIERO & GJ. CHAMAGNE) 15 December 1924 see the whole document	1,2,6-8, 10
X	EP 0 280 443 A (DALGETY LTD) 31 August 1988 see page 2, line 31 - page 3, line 5 see page 3, line 15 - line 37 see page 4, line 27 - line 36; examples I-III	1-3,6-10
X	WO 85 05014 A (COX JAMES P) 21 November 1985 see page 3, line 4 - line 10 see page 4, line 22 - line 25; example 3	1,2



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT



I... rmation on patent family members

Interna II Application No PCT/GB 98/02941

Patent document cited in search report	·	Publication date		atent family nember(s)	Publication date
FR 2561871	Α	04-10-1985	NONE		
WO 8300417	A		AT	22775 T	15-11-1986
			CA	1206874 A	01-07-1986
			, DK	38083 A	17-02-1983
			EP	0084537 A	03-08-1983
			FI	830330 A,B,	01-02-1983
•			US	4451460 A	29-05-1984
			US	4534976 A	13-08-1985
			US.	4657759 A	14-04-1987
			US	4668455 A	26-05-1987
EP 0219416	Α	22-04-1987	FR ·	2588156 A	10-04-1987
			DE	3681548 A	24-10-1991
		•	JP	62091135 A	25-04-1987
		·	OA	8422 A	30-06-1988
		_	US	4752480 A	21-06-1988 
FR 582224	Α		NONE		
EP 0280443	Α .	31-08-1988	CA	1329539 A	17-05-1994
	- 1		DD	273193 A	08-11-1989
			DE	3889139 D	26-05-1994
		•	ÐE	3889139 T	24-11-1994
			FI	880751 A	19-08-1988
			JP	63239206 A	05-10-1988
			US	4818535 A	04-04-1989
			ZA	8801069 A	11-08-1988
WO 8505014	 A	21-11-1985	AU	4292985 A	28-11-1985
			BR	8506725 A	23-09-1986
			DK	1386 A	03-03-1986
			EP	0179144 A	30-04-1986
-		•	FI	855200 A	31-12-198
			JP	61502024 T	18-09-1986

THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)